

*AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION*

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 25 with:

In Fig. 1, a signal line 20 (a first signal line) of a backboard 1 (a first printed-circuit board) and a signal line 21 (a second signal line) of a daughter board 2 (a second printed-circuit board) are connected by a connector pin 22 of a connector 3. The connector 3 has connector pins 4 to 9 that are open. Terminating resistances 10 are arranged on both sides of and respectively connected by conducting lines 4' to 9'' to each of these connector pins 4 to 9, and the other side of each terminating resistance is connected to the ground of the printed-circuit board. It is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance is connected to a power supply.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 28 with:

In Fig. 3, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 3, the open pins are connected to each other on the backboard 1 side, the terminating resistances 10 are arranged on the daughter board 2 side, and the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground of the printed-circuit board. It is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance is connected to the power supply.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 26 with:

In Fig. 4, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 4, the open pins of the connector 3 are connected in a daisy chain connection, and only two terminating resistances 10 are arranged at both ends of the daisy chain connection on the daughter board 2 side in this construction. While the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground in Fig. 4, it is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance is connected to the power supply. According to

the construction as described above, it is possible to sharply reduce the number of the terminating resistances 10 and prevent generation of spike transmission loss.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 15 with:

In Fig. 5, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 5, the open pins are connected to each other on the daughter board 2 side, the terminating resistances 10 are arranged on the backboard 1 side, and the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground of the printed-circuit board. It is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance is connected to the power supply.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 11 with:

In Fig. 6, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 6, the open pins of the connector 3 are connected in a daisy chain connection, and only two terminating resistances 10 are arranged at both ends of the daisy chain connection on the backboard 1 side in this construction. While the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground in Fig. 6, it is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the power supply. According to the construction as described above, it is possible to sharply reduce the number of the terminating resistances 10 and prevent generation of spike transmission loss.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 2 with:

In Fig. 7, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 7, the open pins of the connector 3 are connected in parallel, and terminating resistances are arranged on both sides of the parallel connection in this construction. While the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground in Fig. 7, it is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to

the power supply. According to the construction as described above, it is possible to sharply reduce the number of the terminating resistances 10 and prevent generation of spike transmission loss.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 23 with:

In Fig. 8, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 8, the open pins of the connector 3 are connected in parallel, one side of the parallel connection is folded back to the daughter board side, and the terminating resistances are arranged only on the daughter board side in this construction. While the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground in Fig. 8, it is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the power supply. According to the construction as described above, it is possible to sharply reduce the number of the terminating resistances 10 and prevent generation of spike transmission loss.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 14 with:

In Fig. 9, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 9, the open pins of the connector 3 are connected in parallel, one side of the parallel connection is folded back to the backboard side, and the terminating resistances are arranged only on the backboard side. While the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the ground in Fig. 9, it is also preferable that the other side of each terminating resistance 10 is connected to the power supply. According to the construction as described above, it is possible to sharply reduce the number of the terminating resistances 10 and also prevent generation of spike transmission loss.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 5 with:

In Fig. 10, reference numerals 1 to 10 and 20-22 are the same with those in Fig. 1. In Fig. 10, the open pins are connected to each other on the backboard 1 side and on the daughter board 2 side, and the terminating resistances are arranged on the lines each connecting one open pin with another. While Fig. 10 shows an example where the terminating resistances are arranged on the lines on the daughter board side, it is also preferable that the terminating resistances are arranged on the backboard side or on both of the daughter board side and the backboard side. According to the construction as described above, it is possible to prevent generation of spike transmission loss without connecting the open pins to the power supply or the ground.